1	2	3
24	Uttar Pradesh.	2316
25	West Bengal .	4844.
	Union Territories	
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.1
27	Chandigarh	160.9
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	3.7
29	Delhi	925.2
30	Daman & Diu	4.9
31	Lakshadweep .	8.2
32	Pondicherry	135.9
	Toral : -	35924.9

Note: 1. "No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. Total may not taly due to round mg off.

3. All Registrants may not necessarily be unemployed.

Interaarional Programme for Elimination of Child Labour

1857. SHRI SUSHILK'UMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI RAJNT RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR ba pleased to state:

(a) whether India has joined the In ternational programme for elimination of sbild labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicaing the phases, stages and the time frame for the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) International .Pro3ramme far Elimiaiation of Child Labour (IPEC) is executed througn action programmes which are aimed to be demonstrative. The programme enlvisages the involvement of Government, workers', and employers' organisations, NGOs, educationalists, parents and children in the task of elimination of child labour. The Programme is upto December, 1996.

For the year 1992 and 1993. USS 2.25 million has been alioted to India and for the two years 1994 and 1995 another USS 1.4 million has been allotted.

Already 57 action programmes bene fiting more than 30,600 children are under implementation.

Apart from the action programmes which benefit children withdrawn from work directly, there is a training programme for enforcement officers of the State and Central Governments in order to make them effective in the enforcement of the laws relating to child labour. This has been handled by the National Labour Institute through 4 State Labour Institute;.

There is also an awareness programme called 'Campaign against Child Labour' implemented through a network of NGOs spread across the country.

A. Workshop was also conducted to involve Trade Unions and their members closely to combat child labour.

Another programme selected is to he implemented by the Central Board for Workers Education. This programme envisages the inclusion of a capsule on child labour in the training programmes which the Board is now conducting.

The first Phase of two years of the Programme ended in December. 1993, The programme has now entered its 2nd Phase and it will conclude in December, 1995. The Memorandum of Understanding is due to expire in 1996; six months before its expiry a review is slated.